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EXAMINER

BURD, KEVIN MICHAEL

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

1. This office action, in response to the remarks filed 6/8/2009, is a final office action.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

De Gaudenzi discloses minimizing the geometrical distance between the pairs of points of the digital constellation as stated in the previous rejection of the claims. De Gaudenzi does not disclose the geometrical distance is the Kullback Leiber distance. However, Dabak discloses optimizing constellation points for non-Gaussian communication problems as stated in the previous office action. By utilizing the Kullback information rather than the geometrical information, noise amplitude distribution as it relates to signal set choice can be utilized. For these reasons and the reasons stated in the previous office action, the rejection of the claims is maintained and stated below.

Won discloses transmitting information from the antennas. The signal constellation of the combination is selected based on the modulated transmitted signal. The transmitted signal will be affected by the number of the transmit antennas being utilized in the communication system. The selecting of the signal constellation will be based on (dependent on) a number of transmit antennas used to transmit the signal. For these reasons and the reasons stated in the previous office action, the rejection of the claims is maintained and stated below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 41, 42, 45, 49, 50, 53, 57, 58 and 61-75 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over De Gaudenzi et al (US 2006/0209982) in view of Dabak et al "Signal Constellations for Non-Gaussian Communication problems" Statistical Signal and Array Processing. Minneapolis, April 27-30 1993. Proceedings of the International Conference on Acoustics, Speech, and signal Processing (ICASSP), New York, IEEE, US, VOL. 4, pages 33-36.

Regarding claims 41, 42, 45, 49, 50, 53, 57 and 58, De Gaudenzi discloses a method and apparatus for transmitting a signal. A nominal signal to noise ratio for transmitting the digitally modulated signal is determined (claim 1). A stream of modulated symbols are generated (claim 1) according to amplitude and phase shift keying coded modulation (abstract). A signal constellation is chosen so as to maximize a minimum geometrical distance between the pairs of points of the digital constellation (claim 1). The modulated symbols are then transmitted to the receiver (figure 11). De Gaudenzi does not disclose the method and device determines the distance between the constellation points as a function of a Kullback-Leiber distance. However, Dabak discloses a method of computing optimum signal sets (abstract). By optimizing the constellation points for non-Gaussian communication problems, the problems can be

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overcome and proper communication between users can be achieved. This optimization is achieved since the Kullback information can be used to express how performance varies with noise amplitude distribution and with signal set choice (III). Additional information regarding the Kullback information is provided in heading II. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Dabak into the method and device of De Gaudenzi for the reasons stated above.

Regarding claims 61-75, the combination disclosed the claimed limitations. Claim 1 of De Gaudenzi recites mapping the modulation symbols where the signal constellation comprising a number of digital signal points equally spaced on at least two concentric rings having respective predetermined radii, where the ratio of the radii of the concentric rings is chosen so as to maximize the minimum geometrical distance between pairs of points of the digital signal constellation. Dabak discusses the Kullback information.

4. Claims 46, 47, 48, 54-56 and 56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over De Gaudenzi et al (US 2006/0209982) in view of Dabak et al "Signal Constellations for Non-Gaussian Communication problems" Statistical Signal and Array Processing. Minneapolis, April 27-30 1993. Proceedings of the International Conference on Acoustics, Speech, and signal Processing (ICASSP), New York, IEEE, US, VOL. 4, pages 33-36, further in view of Won (US 7,269,436).

Regarding claims 46-48 and 54-56, the combination of De Gaudenzi and Dabak discloses the method and apparatus stated above in paragraph 3. The combination does not disclose the number of transmit antennas is determined from a message received over the wireless channel. Won discloses the transmitter can estimate the channel covariance matrix using a preamble transmitted from the receiver. The transmitter can also update the number of antennas and the power allocation according to the eigenvalues of the estimated covariance matrix (column 7, lines 42-48). Therefore, the number of transmit antennas is determined from the information in the preamble (header) of the received signal. Won discloses transmitting information from the antennas. The signal constellation of the combination is selected based on the modulated transmitted signal. Therefore, the selecting of the signal constellation is based (dependent on) a number of transmit antennas used to transmit the signal. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teaching of Won into the method and apparatus of the combination of De Gaudenzi and Dabak. Controlling the number of antennas used according the channel conditions will minimize the power consumed by the transmitter, reducing the cost of operating the transmission system.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kevin M. Burd whose telephone number is (571) 272-3008. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9 am - 5 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David C. Payne can be reached on (571) 272-3024. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Kevin M. Burd/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2611
8/11/2009